

WO  
P554s  
1858

WO  
P544s  
1858

# PHILADELPHIA

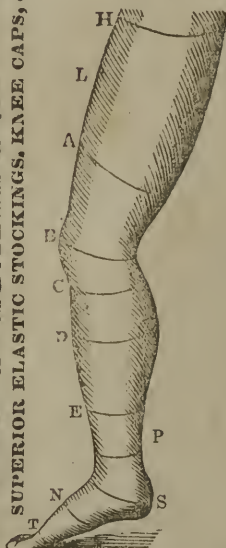
## SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE,

Removed from No. 34 South Sixth Street, to  
No. 14 (Late 4) North Ninth Street, 6th Store above Market,

WEST SIDE.

**BENJ. C. EVERETT, PRINCIPAL.**

SUPERIOR ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c.



### DIRECTIONS FOR MEASURING ELASTIC STOCKINGS &c.

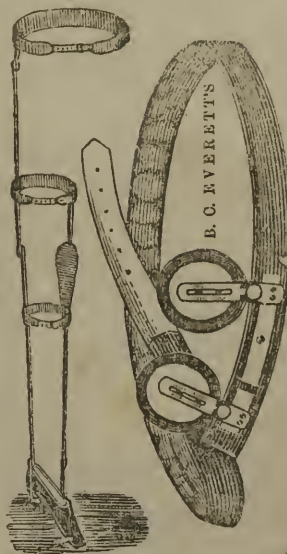
FOR A FULL LENGTH STOCKING.—Take the Circumference at H, L, A, B, C, D, E, P, S, N, T, and the Length from H to B, from B to S, and from S to T.

FOR A KNEE CAP.—Take the Circumference at A, B, C, and the Length from A to C.

FOR A STOCKING.—Take the Circumference at C, D, E, P, S, N, T, and the Length from C to S, and from T to S.

FOR A LEGGING.—Take the Circumference at C, D, E, and the Length from C to E.

FOR AN ANKLET.—Take the Circumference at P, N, T, and the Length from E to S, and T to S.



Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, DOUBLE.

### B. C. EVERETT'S PATENT GRADUATING PRESSURE TRUSS, FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

Long experience and much study of this dangerous complaint, has given B. C. E., great advantage over others, both for construction and fitting Trusses, and have enabled him to cure not only the mild but many of the worst cases, when even for twenty years or more other Trusses and remedies had been tried in vain.

As this complaint is peculiar and often mistaken for others, or others for this, and thus wrong remedies used, even Trusses, worn with great injury, advice is often required and should be sought from the skillful. When swellings occur in the groin or parts near, advice should be immediately sought, a life of suffering or life itself may be thus saved. B. C. E. solicits patients to call freely and consult him at all times, as if he gives no aid, he makes no charge; he feels warranted from his success, to ask the confidence of the public, and to assure the afflicted that they need not despair of cure or effectual relief.

Hemorrhoidal Trusses, Suspensory Bandages, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Supporters, Abdominal Compressors, Lace Stockings, Bandages for every variety of deformity, constantly on hand or made to order.

As to the utility and sound surgical principles observed in the construction of these Bandages, reference is given to all the experienced surgeons and physicians in the United States, and especially in the city of Philadelphia.

**No 14 North Ninth Street.**

# THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTEN LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION

500 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.  
1894-1895  
LIBRARY OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY  
ASTEN LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION



THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY  
ASTEN LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION  
500 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.  
1894-1895  
LIBRARY OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY  
ASTEN LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION

# PREMISE.

—:O:—

THIS PAMPHLET is most respectfully presented to Physicians, Surgeons and others who may feel interested in obtaining suitable BANDAGES for the relief of those laboring under the following diseases:—

All the Varieties of HERNIA or RUPTURE peculiar to either sex. PROLAPSUS UTERI or Falling of the Womb, in its various Stages; PROLAPSUS ANI or protrusion of the Bowels; PILES; TUMOURS; CORPULENCY, and PREGNANCY when it renders the person unable to take exercise; VARICOSE VEINS, or enlargement of Veins in the Legs; ANEURISM, or enlargement of the Arteries; ERISIPELAS swellings of the Limbs; DISLOCATED or Weak JOINTS; CURVATURE of the Spine; WRYNECK; CONTRACTED LIMBS; BOWLEGS; KNOCKNEES; FRACTURED LIMBS; DISTORTED LIMBS in children; PARALYZED LIMBS, or Inability to walk; HYDROCELE; VARICOCELE; RELAXATION of MUSCLES, producing pain in the Side, Back, and Hips; NUMBNESS of the Legs when standing long; BANDAGES for the relief of Sea-Sickness.—In a word, all derangements requiring the use of Bandages for restoration, which are too numerous to mention.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—The following is a brief description of the most common diseases requiring the use of Bandages, and the serious consequences attending the neglect of making application to a proper source for relief; also, a description of a few of such Bandages as are used in the Philadelphia Surgeon's Bandage Institute, for the cure and relief of such diseases as are too often pronounced incurable.

## DESCRIPTION OF HERNIA.

HERNIA. This term is derived from the Greek language and signifies A LIMB, or proceeding from, as a portion of the bowels proceeds from the whole mass, and passes through the walls of the abdomen, carrying before them, most generally, a thin membrane called the PERITONÆUM, which forms a sack, and is called the HERNIAL SACK. This sack, containing the bowels, forms a bulging out or tumour at the point wherever it protrudes under the skin, and when distinguished from other tumours, is called a RUPTURE.

This protrusion of the bowels takes place, most frequently, in the GROIN and at the NAVAL; and, occasionally, cases present, of a protrusion at various other parts of the abdomen. These tumours, sometimes, are so small as not to be perceived by the afflicted, and to such, occasionally, the most fatal consequences ensue, as the real difficulty is not discovered, and the patient dies from strangulation of the bowels—a large portion having been forced through a very small opening, which becomes swollen and contracted, and if not relieved by the knife, or the inflammation subdued, so as to relieve the compressed intestine, it is as sure death as if we were to tie the bowel with a cord and permit it to remain so! This state of disease frequently takes place where a large portion of the bowels are protruded, but, in such cases, patients are not generally deceived as to the difficulty; consequently, we would admonish all who are afflicted with rupture, (let it be large or small,) to wear a truss which will not permit the intestine to escape, for however skilfully treated, when strangulation of the bowel takes place, their lives are endangered, as gangrene or mortification of the bowel may take place after it is replaced, from the injury it has sustained by pressure, or from the inflammation which may ensue after a skilful operation has been performed.

## CAUSES OF HERNIA.

There appears to be a predisposition to Hernia in some persons, dependant upon the laxity of their systems, and in others, at particular times—after a protracted illness, the system being in a debilitated condition, the bowels descend and bear forcibly upon the lower and front part of the abdomen; and there being natural openings, called rings, for the passing out of ligaments, blood vessels, &c., and these openings being also relaxed, a slight exertion induces a small portion of the bowels to enter, and thus gradually the aperture is enlarged and a large portion of them protrude. In some instances ruptures are produced by accidents, such as falls, &c.; also, from active exertion after eating hearty, or by coughing, lifting, jumping and dancing. Another prolific cause of rupture, is stepping unprepared and suddenly off the curbstone of the sidewalks in the City, or into holes, especially after hearty eating or drinking much, which also increases the difficulty where trusses are used that do not sustain the whole mass of bowels above the aperture, such as those in common use. From the brief enumeration of those causes, others may be inferred.



## VARIETIES OF HERNIA

When a portion of the abdominal viscera protrudes through the abdominal ring and passes only as low as the groin, it is called **INGUINAL HERNIA**. When it escapes directly from the abdomen through the external ring, it is called **VENTRO INGUINAL HERNIA**. If the protruded parts descend into the scrotum, it is then called **SCROTAL HERNIA**; if to the fold of the groin, it is called **FEMORAL HERNIA**. When it appears at the navel, **UMBILICAL HERNIA**; if at other parts of the abdomen, **VENTRAL HERNIA**. When it exists at the time of birth, it is called **CONGENITAL**.

When the protruded part can be reduced to its natural place or cavity, the **HERNIA** is then said to be reducible. When it cannot be thus reduced, owing to adhesions or other causes, it is said to be **IRREDUCIBLE**. When it is constricted and much inflamed, attended with stoppage of evacuation from the bowels and other alarming symptoms, it is said to be **STRANGULATED**.

## TREATMENT OF HERNIA.

To treat **HERNIA** skilfully, an intimate acquaintance with the anatomical structure of the parts affected is very essential. Trusses, at this day, are most generally relied upon, and they ought to be constructed upon sound surgical principles, so as not only to close the aperture through which the intestine has escaped, but also to remove the predisposition to an escape, and not press upon important parts, such as blood-vessels and nerves. Patients have had their lower extremities paralyzed, and rendered impotent by the use of trusses improperly constructed, and other serious inconveniences have been the result of the use of instruments constructed by ignorant pretenders to surgical skill.

Properly constructed trusses, judiciously applied, are the only sure and safe means for the relief or cure of **Hernia**, and nearly all recent cases can be cured by proper attention and the use of a suitable truss. No injury will be sustained by the use of a properly constructed truss, if carefully applied by a person acquainted with the anatomy of the parts.



## CONSTRUCTION OF TRUSSES FOR HERNIA.

If a truss spring is not properly tempered, there is danger to be apprehended, from its liability to break and wound the wearer, or to bend and press upon some important nerve or blood-vessel. This difficulty may also arise from the form of a spring applied by a person unacquainted with the location of such nerve or blood-vessel.

The construction of pads or cushions invites particular attention: if a pad is too convex, it will ENLARGE THE APERTURE THROUGH WHICH THE INTESTINE HAS ESCAPED, and if too concave, it will RETAIN THE INTESTINE IN ITS CAVITY, and thus subject the patient to Strangulated **Hernia**! yet, there are persons so situated as to require a convex or a concave pad. Pads that are hard and unyielding, as those made of wood or ivory, are dangerous in the extreme, unless the patient is under the attention and direction of a skilful Surgeon, who will so adjust the truss as not to permit the bowel to escape or the pad to press upon important parts, which will be destroyed, if pressed by such hard material, and the patient if a male, maimed! This accident is constantly to be apprehended, where the patient applies the truss from day to day himself, however skilfully it was first applied, and such pads will, also, excite an inflammation which may extend to the peritonæum, and thus cause the death of the wearer; or the inflammation may be confined to the ring or aperture through which the intestine escapes, and if a small portion should protrude, strangulation would be most likely to ensue, or the intestine be bruised, and mortification take place! and in all instances where the patient is compelled to labor, and much force is required from the truss, the parts pressed upon will be absorbed and become thin—the opening enlarged, and thus requiring from time to time an increase of force and an enlarged pad, rendering the patient constantly in a more deplorable condition. Firm pads are necessary and such as will retain their form. If a pad loses its form by wearing, as those constructed by layers of blanketing piled upon a level plate of metal, the padding will be pressed upon the edge and the bowel thus be permitted to escape, and be liable to get bruised by the edge of the metal plate, therefore, such are very objectionable, yet, are in most common use.

The main object intended in the construction of common trusses, is to concentrate and maintain a sufficiency of force to close the aperture through which the bowels protrude; consequently,

much attention has been given to the construction of pads, and it cannot be doubted, that much improvement has been made in pads, also, in retaining them over the rupture with a sufficient force to prevent a protrusion of the bowels—but when this is accomplished, and by whatever formed pad, we are well aware that the bowels exert an irregular downward force against the pad when the person is walking, which has a tendency to force a portion of the bowels into the aperture; whether a flat, or a concave, or convex pad is used—the aperture in either case, is thus kept open, and the bowels prevented from escaping by the force of the truss upon the external opening; consequently, it is obvious, that few cases can be cured; and only those where the aperture is small, and extra exertion avoided; thus, preventing the sudden jolting of the bowels against the aperture, which, in ordinary labor, cannot be avoided by the use of the trusses that have heretofore been in common use, as they only accomplish one intention—that of preventing an escape of the bowel.

### B. C. EVERETT'S PATENT GRADUATING PRESSURE TRUSS.

The first great object accomplished by this truss is, that the body spring sustains the gravitating force of the whole mass of bowels above the aperture, through which they have a tendency to protrude. Second, That the pad is so constructed and arranged on the body spring, that it retains the *Hernia* under a very moderate degree of pressure, consequently it is not liable to debilitate the parts, as is the case by the constant use of wooden pads and great pressure. This truss requires no back pad or thigh strap, which are so very annoying to the wearer, nor can it be observed under the tightest pantaloons.

As proof of their superiority over such as are in common use, many have been so modified as to act somewhat similar to this truss, but they have all failed to accomplish the desired effect, as all the force is applied upon the aperture, and a pad not constructed so as to conform to the rotundity of the abdomen, the turning in of the lower edge alone is an actual preventive to retaining the bowel in the right position, as pressure is made by the lower edge of the pad only, and the bowel is permitted to lay in the vacuum, caused by the upper edge of the pad setting off from the body, or make its escape on either side. There are other difficulties to be apprehended from trusses thus constructed, to obviate which, much pressure is required, so as to force the pad deep into the walls of the abdomen, then it is said their trusses will retain the bowels. True, but at the expense of much unnecessary pain to the wearer.

The spring of this truss in its proper place of location when applied, clearly points out its operation—it gives support to the pendant part of the abdomen, sustains the whole mass of bowels and prevents them from bearing forcibly upon the relaxed rings or openings through which the intestines have escaped; by this means, the predisposition to rupture is removed, and much less pressure required to retain the bowels; consequently, the tone to those parts is more readily restored, as the pressure required to retain the bowels is not sufficient to impede the circulation, as by the trusses where so much pressure is required to retain the bowel in its proper place.

The pad of this truss is so constructed as to be readily adapted to the part they are applied. It is attached to the body spring by means of a slide, ratchet and curved spring, by which we gain the following advantages: first, to lengthen or shorten the body spring in front; second, graduate the pressure; third, raise or lower the pad by means of the slide and screw on the curved spring. These are advantages that cannot be found in any other truss now in use.

A further explanation of the mode of action of this improved truss, appears essential; as some have said its elastic force upon the wearer is destroyed by the strap which completes the circle around the body. This has been said, we presume, without reflecting upon the conformation of the instrument. When it is placed upon the body, before fastening the strap, it will be observed that the lower edge of the front pads touch the abdomen, and when the strap is drawn so as to bring the front half of the horizontal spring (or in other words the spring that encircles the body) close to the abdomen, it is contorted or twisted, and a constant tendency to straighten, gives an elastic force to the rupture pad, and an equable force given under all possible inflections or attitudes of the body. Again, the pressure is equalized around the body, and no danger is to be apprehended from pressure on the back or spine, as in trusses having a pad on each end of the spring, which have a tendency to paralyse the lower extremities, especially in children.

In all cases of single rupture, we think it very advisable to wear a double truss, that is a pad in each groin, as it will be worn with much more comfort and prevent a second rupture, which most frequently takes place, as it appears that the balance is destroyed by the pressure upon one side, and thus another rupture is induced. This is the opinion of many modern Surgeons, and experience appears to prove it to be a fact worthy of notice.

There are several diseases peculiar to the parts affected by rupture, which are frequently mistaken for the latter; such as swelling of the glands in the groin, dropsy of the neighboring part, technically called *HYDROCELE*, as also enlargement of the veins called *VARICOCELE*, in which cases an application of a truss intended for rupture, is very injurious, although frequently applied by incompetent persons; hence, the necessity of being examined by an experienced person whenever affected in those parts. It is well, perhaps, here to mention the fact, that sometimes after a suitable truss is worn for an actual rupture, *Hydrocele* takes place. It would appear that this disease is induced by the former distension of parts; a suspensory bandage ought to have been applied, and indeed, whenever there has been much protrusion of bowels, the latter ought to be used, and is very applicable in the treatment of those diseases.



# TESTIMONIALS.

The following letters and certificates are selected from a large number that have been voluntarily given, illustrating the effects of B. C. Everett's Patent Graduating Pressure Truss in curing some of the most desperate cases of Hernia

The following letter received from an eminent Physician of this city, is addressed to the proprietor, but intended for the benefit of those afflicted with Hernia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6th, 1853.

Mr. B. C. EVERETT: *Dear Sir*—I feel happy that my experience in the use of your "Patent Graduating Pressure Truss" sustains me in recommending its application to all who suffer from Hernia. A case, under my care, of a gentleman over 70 years, who was perfectly cured in less than three months by its use, confirms my conviction of its superiority over every instrument of similar design.

The intelligent physician will be immediately satisfied of its advantage over every other form of truss, by an inspection of its mechanical construction, by which the degree and extent of pressure can be regulated, as the circumstances and the comfort of the patient may require; and its capability of being adjusted to every variety of form, so as to give little or no inconvenience to the wearer, by the equality of pressure upon the parts it embraces.

Mr. Everett has spent many years in perfecting his instrument, and his thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the parts affected, which he has carefully studied, aided by his successful practice, certificates of which he is prepared to exhibit from gentlemen of high standing, eminently qualify him for the important art of adapting his apparatus to the particular character of the hernia and the conformation of the pelvis.

If the man who has devoted laborious years to the relief of suffering humanity, is entitled to our gratitude, Mr. E. may justly claim a large share of the thanks, and the patronage of the public. The patient attention he gratuitously bestows, in repeatedly adjusting the ingenious mechanism of the instrument to the peculiarities of his subjects, is worthy of all praise.

Distance from the city, and expense and inconvenience of travel, should deter no sufferer under this dangerous and painful malady, from visiting his Institute. Relief or cure is certain in all cases.

The writer of this has no personal interest in the matter, other than sympathy for the subjects of Hernia, whose sufferings he has witnessed. Mr. E. has his name and address, and he will cheerfully render any service in his power, free from charge, to those who may call upon him, 351 North 7th Street.

THIS CERTIFIES that I was ruptured from childhood, and at times suffered much; on the 13th of last September I was fitted by B. C. Everett with one of his PATENT GRADUATING PRESSURE TRUSSES, and by wearing it four weeks I was perfectly cured. I have omitted wearing it for about two years, and have worked at my trade, Carpen-  
tensing, without experiencing any bad effects in consequence. My cure being permanent, I therefore cheerfully  
recommenced all similarly afflicted to procure one of his Trusses.  
LEWIS B. RUE,  
Philadelphia, December 21, 1851.

Hulmeville, Bucks Co., Pa.

I CERTIFY, to having been cured of a bad and painful Rupture, by wearing B. C. Everett's Patent Graduating Pressure Truss about three months, and I have no hesitation in recommending to all who need a good instrument  
THOMAS STRAIN, No. 1 Preston Street.  
Philadelphia, September 13th, 1851.

I CERTIFY, to having been cured of a bad and very troublesome Rupture, of six years standing, by wearing B. C. Everett's Patent Graduating Pressure Truss fourteen months. I am 61 years of age, and have tried different Trusses previous without benefit.

Kennett Township, Chester Co., Pa., May 15th, 1852.

JACOB PEIRCE.

I was Ruptured five years, and wore three or four kinds of Trusses, all of which failed to retain the Hernia. I was then fitted with one of B. C. Everett's Patent Graduating Pressure Trusses, and after wearing it one year, I found myself perfectly cured. Five or six years have now elapsed, and though labouring at hard work, I have ever since been troubled.

ISAAC HENNENY,  
Hamburg, Bucks County, Pa.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That I have been afflicted with Hernia or Rupture for some time, and have worn three different kinds of Trusses, from which I received no benefit until I called on Mr. B. C. Everett of the Philadelphia Surgeons' Bandage Institute, who fitted me with one of his Trusses, which I am happy to state did not only retain the Rupture, but entirely cured me, and I cheerfully recommend those afflicted in a similar manner to call on Mr. Everett, who will not fail to give them relief.

Philadelphia, November 17, 1847.

WILLIAM F. EACHUS.

No. 295 Market Street,

Mr. B. C. EVERETT: *Dear Sir*—You will remember the circumstance of my calling on you in July last, at which time I was suffering severely from the effects of HERNIA of 14 years standing, which was strangulated. You reduced it, and applied one of your Patent Graduating Pressure Trusses, which I am happy to say, cured me in about two months. I have omitted wearing it for four months, and have not experienced any inconvenience on that account. It may be of advantage to others suffering in like manner to know that I used a variety of Trusses from which I found no benefit until yours was applied. You will accept my thanks for your attention to my case, and if you see proper you are at liberty to publish this statement of it.

Respectfully yours,

LEONARD POSNETT,

Philadelphia, March 21st, 1850.

Barclay st., first house below Schuylkill 8th st. below Coates

Mr. B. C. EVERETT: *Dear Sir*—I feel myself under unspeakable obligation, to you for the Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, with which you fitted me, on the fourth of October last. I had been badly ruptured for more than ten years. In that time I suffered occasionally insupportable pain, and for weeks would be unable to preach, often would have to sit and preach. On several occasions I expected they would have been my death. I had used a number of trusses made by different gentlemen, without any special benefit. I had seen your advertisements for several years and had often been advised to visit you, but I thought it would all be useless, that you would be a failure like all others I had tried. Last May I was recommended by my friend, Rev. Mr. Goodwin of Camden, N. J., to call upon you; in fact he felt so confident that you could relieve me, that he offered to accompany me to your place. On the 3d of October last he renewed his recommendation. I finally called upon you and am glad that I did. I immediately found that your truss was going to afford me a support beyond any I had ever tried. I feel now perfectly safe, and could dispense with the use of the truss, but as I feel no inconvenience in wearing it, for fear of any bad consequences I shall still use it. I am now convinced that had I called upon you years ago, I might have been saved from a vast amount of inconvenience, pain and fear. You are at liberty to make this public if you think proper. I am your grateful friend.

Phoenixville December 5th, 1849.

W. S. HALL,  
Pastor of the Phoenixville Baptist Church



## ADDITIONAL TESTIMONIALS.

Since the publication of this Pamphlet, and the certificates of cures of Hernia by B. C. Everett's Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, (see pages 6 and 7,) the following have been received; and there not being room to incorporate them in the regular form, they are inserted here; thus affording to those afflicted with rupture more evidence of the great worth of a proper Truss with its correct adjustment.

---

The subject of the following was, as will be perceived, a very aged man, but the proper adjustment of a nicely fitted and well adapted Truss cured him. He says in a note to B. C. Everett.

Dear Sir.

Philadelphia, April 17th, 1858.

I take pleasure in certifying, for the benefit of persons afflicted with rupture, that I had a Truss fitted by B. C. Everett, and wore it for five years, on account of a very bad rupture. I now have left it off for three years, and feel no inconvenience from its omission, and although in my eightieth year, I believe I am permanently cured.—I earnestly advise all persons so afflicted, to procure without delay one of B. C. Everett's Graduating Pressure Trusses. *They are the best in use.*

Respectfully yours,

FOWLER DICKINS.

No. 911 New Market St.

---

The following is from a gentleman who was badly ruptured nine years.—

Philadelphia, Nov. 2nd., 1857.

This will testify, that I was cured of a very bad and very painful rupture of nine years standing, by wearing one of Dr. B. C. Everett's Patent Graduating Pressure Trusses while working as a machinist. I have now left it off eighteen months and feel perfectly well: I would recommend all those afflicted with hernia to procure one of these improved Trusses, as they are certainly the best in use, to effect permanent cures.

JOHN DEVEREUX.

*No 12 Tyler St., between Ninth and Tenth above Poplar, Philadelphia.*

---

This gentleman had been ruptured fourteen years, his case affords another convincing test of the real worth of Everett's invaluable Truss even to the aged.—

Gloucester City, New Jersey, July 7th.

Having been afflicted with a painful rupture about fourteen years, I bought of B. C. Everett, some three years ago, one of his Graduating Pressure Trusses—wore it for six or eight months, and was entirely cured—I am now seventy-two years old!

ELEAZER LOVELL.

The following is from a Justice of the Peace, well known in Berks County Pennsylvania *who not only testifies to his own cure but to that of others.* It is this kind of evidence that carries conviction with it, and which those afflicted with rupture can rely on.

B. C. Everett,

Dear Sir.

After having been ruptured for some THIRTY YEARS, and, after trying several kinds of Trusses, none of which would retain the parts, I was fitted with one of your Patent Graduating Pressure Trusses—I wore it for three years; (determining to be on the safe side.) It has effected a radical cure.—I have now omitted it for three years, and of course can testify to the permanence of the cure; doing hard work, without any inconvenience. I have recommended your Truss to several in my vicinity, all of whom have been benefited by it,

SAMUEL M. KISTER, J. P.

*Albany Berks County, Pennsylvania, May 1st. 1855.*

---

D. P. Ray, No 6 Frankford Road, says in a note to B. C. Everett, that he was troubled with a very bad rupture, and after wearing his Truss for fourteen months he was permanently cured.

Casper Onhoby, of Flower Town, testifies that he was cured of a very bad rupture, by wearing a Truss (fitted by B. C. Everett) for ten months, and he cheerfully recommends all so afflicted to go to him and be cured.

Mr. B. Serrill Jr., Penna. Farmer Hotel No 929 Market St., was cured of a rupture caused by violent exercise, by wearing one of B. C. Everett's Patent Trusses.

Mr. John McClenn, No. 5 North Eighth Street, certifies that he was ruptured eighteen months; was fitted by B. C. Everett with his Truss, which performed a perfect cure.

Mr. Samuel Jenkins, 1206 Haines Street, Philadelphia, on February 20th, 1857, certified to having been cured of a bad rupture of several years standing, by wearing one of B. C. Everett's Trusses, and which was the only kind that would retain the bowel. He had worn out two other Trusses, and was ruptured on both sides—one side has been entirely well now three years, and the other gives him no trouble. He strongly recommends EVERETT'S PATENT GRADUATING TRUSS.

We could thus go on and publish many more cases did space permit—but any one needing a Truss, which will retain the rupture and which can *graduate the pressure to this troublesome complaint will* by reading the foregoing, perceive the great value of B. C. Everett's Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That I was ruptured by heavy lifting, about the latter part of November, '847, and was radically cured by wearing B. C. EVERETT'S Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, six months. I have left it off now about two months, during which time I have experienced no symptoms of a return. For further information inquire at my residence.

Phila., July 31st, 1848.

DANIEL T. APELGATE,  
Bricklayer, No. 92 South Twelfth Street.

The following case of Mr. Swope is perhaps one of the most remarkable on record. The HERNIA was congenital. He had worn other Trusses for THIRTY YEARS, without having it retained; and finally was induced to try B. C. E.'s patent, which not only retained it with ease, but CURED HIM. The incredulous are at liberty to call on him and ascertain particulars.

THIS CERTIFIES, That I have been cured of a bad and very troublesome Rupture of FIFTY-EIGHT YEARS STANDING, by wearing B. C. EVERETT'S PATENT GRADUATING PRESSURE TRUSS ONE YEAR. Further particulars will be communicated by calling on me.

Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1848.

GEORGE SWOPE.  
No. 351 North Sixth Street.

Having had occasion to use B. C. EVERETT'S PATENT TRUSS, acting at once as an Abdominal Supporter and a Truss, I am happy in testifying to its admirable adaptation to the object for which it is designed, and can confidently recommend it to all afflicted with Hernia, and to public speakers in particular.

F. KETCHUM,  
Pastor of the West Kensington Baptist Church.—Residence,  
No. 529 North Fifth Street.

November 8th, 1847.

The reader will observe most of the certificates here inserted are of recent dates and from gentlemen well known in this city and where they reside. This fact should be impressed on sufferers needing Trusses, and then they will be satisfied of the truthfulness of the proprietor's assertions and intentions. In this laying, as he does from time to time new facts before them. B. C. Everett's Patent Graduating Pressure Truss is recommended and used in the practice of the most eminent of the medical faculty in Philadelphia, to whom he has the liberty of referring. He has hosts of certificates and letters on file in the Institute, which he will be happy to show to those who have tried Trusses of various kinds, and thus convince the most incredulous of the great merit of the Truss here alluded to.

## PROLAPSUS UTERI.

PROLAPSUS, to fall or slip down. UTERUS, the womb. A dislocation or falling of the womb is one of the most distressing diseases with which females are afflicted, and none to which they are more subject. There are various stages of this disease; a complete protrusion but seldom takes place, hence it is, that so many are deceived as to what is their disease; the slightest displacement of that organ makes such a decided impression upon the whole nervous system, as to be well calculated to deceive not only the patient, but the medical attendant. Thus, many are doomed to drag out a most miserable existence, receiving the taunts of unfeeling friends, who accuse them of being hysterical, and their disease only existing in their imagination, and which can be cured only by the use of a bandage and other judicious treatment.

## CAUSES OF PROLAPSUS UTERI.

The primary cause of this disease is dependent upon all such agencies as have a tendency to debilitate and relax the system, whilst ordinary exertion most frequently completes the derangement. Tight lacing and dancing in warm weather, are prolific causes of this disease amongst young females; dancing soon after a protracted illness, or rising too soon after confinement stepping from an eminence unprepared when the system is relaxed, or at such times standing for a great length of time, or taking long walks so as to become very much fatigued. There are numerous other causes than those enumerated, which produce the disease in the following manner:—The parts which sustain the bowels, yield to the weight of gravitating force and permit them to descend—consequently, there is a great fulness of the lower part of the abdomen; this condition is facilitated by tight lacing—the bowels do not long continue in this location, they descend downward and backward—press upon the womb and slightly displace it, which causes unnatural discharges and excruciating distress at particular periods; also by the pressure, costiveness, piles, and protrusion of those parts take place with a numbness of the thighs—bearing down sensations, cramp in the calves of the legs, the nervous system becomes excited, and other parts are affected by sympathy; the patient becomes dyspeptic, feels a kind of voidness at the pit of the stomach—pain in the back and side—cough ensues, and by the irritation, consumption is established, and after months and years of the most distressing torment; harassed by the alternative of hope and despair—taking nauseous drugs, many of which by their anodyne effects, in a measure quiet the pain: but alas! they all fail to give relief, although increased to an alarming extent—when some other of the same class, but more powerful, is administered, until the nerves, overpowered, fail to give signals of distress, and the patient expires! All this frequently takes place when there is but a slight displacement of parts, which are readily restored by the use of a bandage properly constructed and applied.



## TREATMENT OF PROLAPSUS UTERI

The treatment of this disease, as has just been intimated, is most readily relieved by the use of a proper bandage, and giving particular attention to avoid all such agencies as have a tendency to produce the stated effects; but in some instances, the system is so much impaired that it requires much care and direction from a skilful physician, when the patient will frequently recover, as it were from death's cold embrace; they have recovered after having been confined to their beds for years!

### CONSTRUCTION OF BANDAGES FOR PROLAPSUS UTERI.

In the construction of a suitable bandage for the relief and cure of falling of the womb, or in other words to lift the superincumbent weight off that organ and support the relaxed parts, we have only to bear in mind the existing difficulties under which the patient is labouring, to have the construction of an apparatus clearly indicated, that is, to an anatomist: but, even those professing to possess such knowledge, have erred in the construction of such an apparatus; and yet, with this glaring fact before us, we every day are presented with some fanciful instrument, constructed by some daring pretender who has the assurance to tamper with the health and life of his fellow-creatures, and suffer himself to be thus prompted by an avaricious motive alone. It is by such imposition that the afflicted are deceived in the use of proper restorative means, and, consequently, condemn their use. Professor Hamilton, of Edinburgh, says he has in all stages of procidentia uteri, (falling of the womb), found a properly constructed bandage to give relief, and we have always found Mrs. B. C. Everett's Improved Utero Abdominal Supporter supplied from this institute sufficient to give succor in all distressing sensations, when properly fitted, as in many cases the patient is enabled to throw it aside, its use being required no longer.

Mrs. Everett gives her exclusive attention to the application of her supporter. B. C. E.'s Patent Trusses, Bandages, &c., in the ladies' apartment on the second floor. Entrance by the private house door.

### EVERETT'S IMPROVED PREMIUM ABDOMINAL COMPRESSOR.

This bandage has proved to be a most valuable means of affording relief to delicate females in a state of pregnancy; by the support it gives, they are enabled to take exercise, and by that means improve their general health. Many of these bandages have been worn by those who, when in a similar condition, had been confined for months to their room, and by the wearing of this bandage, have been enabled to walk about with comparative comfort to the last! Also, many who labor under a weakened condition of the walls of the abdomen, when not in a state of pregnancy but a condition to which both sexes are subject, induced by various debilitating causes, have derived most decided benefit from wearing this bandage, by the relief it affords to pain in the side and back, lassitude, dyspepsy, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, &c. These difficulties most frequently arise from the want of suitable compression upon the bowels and stomach. Belts have been worn for the relief of those difficulties, called the Russian belt, but that belt is very objectionable, as the pressure made is in an unnatural direction. consequently but little or no advantage has been derived from their use.

Much relief has been obtained from the wearing of the abdominal compressor in sea-sickness, which is supposed, by good authority, to depend upon a general relaxation of the system, from an effect produced upon the nervous system by the motions of the vessel, also a similar effect produced by riding in coaches, &c.

Corpulency is also prevented by the use of this belt, especially the tendency to enlargement of the abdomen, which is in all cases proportionably more enlarged than any other part of the body, and which depends upon the walls of the abdomen yielding most readily to the excessive deposit of fat, consequently, compression is the only remedy that affords actual relief, FIRST, by enabling the person to take exercise, and SECONDLY, by preventing ready distension and consequent deposit of fat.

### EVERETT'S IMPROVED BANDAGES FOR PROLAPSUS ANI.

The causes of this complaint being somewhat similar to those of Prolapsus Uteri, we deem it unnecessary to go into an enumeration, but will merely say that it may originate from any circumstance that has a tendency to relax or weaken the parts which retain the rectum. In most cases of Prolapsus the symptoms are not very severe, but occasionally we find them accompanied with severe constitutional disturbances, the swelling being large and giving much pain; it is in these cases that the above bandage will be found almost invaluable, as it relieves the rectum of the gravitating force of the bowels, and at the same time retains the protruded part so that the patient can take any moderate exercise without suffering the least inconvenience.



## B. C. EVERETT'S IMPROVED PREMIUM SHOULDER BRACE.

This bandage has long been known to afford relief to persons labouring under a disposition to stoop forward and become 'round shouldered,' as it is commonly expressed, but the bandages that have been used for that purpose, have generally been exceptionable, as they give pressure upon important parts, which is a fault in the construction of the bandage now in common use; consequently, we would caution persons from using bandages unless properly constructed; if so constructed, they are an invaluable bandage to persons labouring under weak chest, attended with pain and disposition to cough—by their use, the chest is expanded and a healthy condition of the lungs induced. The bandage used in this institution, is an invaluable substitute for the corset; many young ladies have thrown aside the latter and use the improved Shoulder-brace; the result of which is, an improvement in their general health! clerks and those confined to a stooping posture, and persons subject to pain in the chest, have found decided relief from their use. They are, also, of advantage to young Misses whilst attending to studies at school, as they are a complete substitute for the corset without producing the injurious effects of the latter.

## ELASTIC HEMORRHOIDAL BANDAGE.

This bandage as now modified, affords most decided relief to patients laboring under PILES, or PROLAPUS ANI, a protrusion of the bowels, or more definitely a retroversion of the bowel at its lower extremity. It is permanent when applied having no tendency to excoriate or chafe, and maintains an equal force by its elasticity; consequently it is a most invaluable bandage for the cure of the diseases for which it is intended.

## SUPERIOR ELASTIC STOCKINGS.

A most useful bandage for the relief of enlarged veins in the legs, technically called varix or varices of the veins, and in many instances, supersedes the necessity of an operation. Many were relieved from this difficulty by the use of these bandages, during the last year; Improved Bandages for weak or Sprained Ankles—Knee-cap Bandages for fractured Patella, and for weak knees.

## SUSPENSORY BANDAGES.

A most useful bandage to those whose occupation requires them to stand much, also, to those who ride on horseback, or are afflicted with Hydrocele, or Varicocele. These bandages are a complete preventive to the two diseases just stated, and many others, and ought to be worn much more generally than they are. Foreigners, many of whom wear them for comfort, are but seldom if ever known, to be afflicted with the two last stated diseases.

That persons may more readily comprehend the character of the deformities susceptible of being benefited by treatment, we have illustrated a few of the most common cases by engravings and given a brief description of them



Fig 1, is a case of lateral curvature of the spine, commencing immediately above the hips and presents an apparent fullness of one side and an awkwardness in walking, the individual is said to be one sided, from his shuffling gait and advancing one side. In slight cases it is not readily observed, as the individual swings his whole body, indicating an enfeebled and deranged condition of the muscles. Some having the ascendancy in power, have shortened and destroyed the equilibrium of the body, and an effort to sustain the body in the erect position, is the cause of the swinging of the arms and twisting of the body when walking.

Fig. 2 is a case of lateral curvature, producing a projected shoulder-blade, and a fullness of one side of the breast, the right shoulder appearing much larger than the left, also the left hip is apparently much larger than the right. The first indication of this deformity, is an enlargement of one shoulder, and is observed by the dress-maker, who finds much difficulty in getting the dress to fit, such individuals appear stiff in the body and also shuffle in walking.

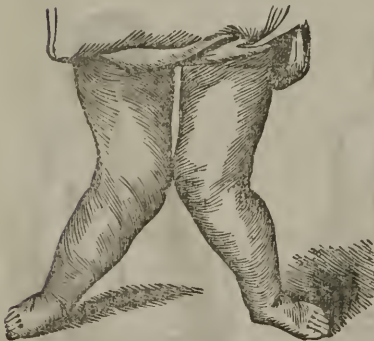
Fig. 3 represents the mode of determining lateral curvature of the spine—Drop a plumb line from the centre of the groove in the nape of the neck to a line dividing the hips, and the deviation of the spinal column is indicated when there is considerable deformity, but the only true mode of determining a slight deviation, is to let the person be stripped and walk from you, the body will be observed to roll or twist, that is, one side will advance more than the other, and one leg will be moved with a quicker motion than the other,—and by close observation of an individual thus exercised, the slightest deviation can be observed. It is of the utmost importance to determine a curvature of the spine in the incipient stage, as it is then most readily corrected. If permitted to progress, terrible deformity is the consequence, that is not only painful to the beholder, but a source of distress through life to the individual, and a painful reflection to the parents who have thus neglected an unfortunate child that might have been cured had timely aid been offered,



4

Fig. 4 represents a person's form and appearance when wearing the apparatus for treatment. It can scarcely be observed when under the clothes, consequently, persons under treatment are not subject to exposure. There are other forms of curvature of the spine, such as a projection of the spine backwards, producing what is commonly called hunch-back, these cases can be much benefited by judicious treatment when in the incipient stage, after which, little or no advantage is derived from treatment. There is another form of curvature of the spine, a curving in the spine—the individual suffers from much pain in the back, and is said to have a weak back; such cases are much relieved by a suitable Bandage. There are many other deformities benefited by treatment, which are produced by various causes—such as burns, scalds, inflammation, ulceration, constitutional weakness, acquired bad habits, &c. &c.

5



6

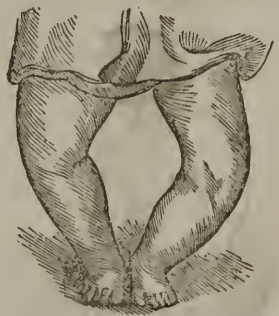


Fig. 5 represents a case of Knock-knee. This deformity is the consequence of general debility in most cases, but is produced by dancing when very young, or weak, or from jumping from a height, thus straining the ligaments and fascia which sustain the arch of the foot, the yielding of which produces flat-foot, and a tendency of the knees inward. This is a curable derangement when in the incipient stage.

Fig. 6 represents a case of Bow-leg, the consequence of an excessive contraction of one set of muscles. Children of a good constitution are frequently found thus deformed, and it is not unfrequently found to be hereditary in families. This deformity can also be remedied by properly constructed Bandages applied when the individual is in infancy and just commencing to walk. Cases have been cured at 10 years of age.

7



8



Fig. 7 represents a boy cured at 10 years of age, and with the apparatus on that cured him.

Fig. 8 represents a contractures of the muscles of the thigh, stiffening in the knee or limited extension in the leg, also a contraction of the muscles of the calf of the leg, this deformity is also curable in all cases where there is not a bony union of the joint; many persons within the last few years have been cured, although having labored under such deformity for many years, and there is no doubt but what two-thirds of the cases supposed to be incurable, could by proper treatment, be perfectly cured. This is the opinion of all experienced Surgeons in Orthopedic practice.

9



10

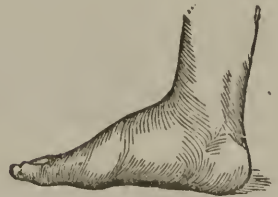


Fig. 9 represents a case of CLUB FOOT where the individual walks on the outer angle, the sole of the foot being vertical and the toes turned in towards the leg. This is the most common of the varieties of Club-foot—children most frequently being born thus deformed, and if treated when young are readily cured by Bandages alone.

Fig. 10, is a case of Club-foot where the individual walks on the inner margin of the foot. This form of Club-foot is not so common—children are seldom born with this variety of the deformity, it is mostly induced by an injury sustained in the ankle joint, and a careless bad habit of walking, it is also a deformity that is readily cured in children.

These are the most common forms of Club-foot, and are of various degrees, from slight to that of great deformity.

Fig. 11, represents what we understand to be a cure of the above cases; as many suppose it impossible for such feet to be straightened, but it is an established fact that Club-foot can be straightened by careful and judicious management.

12

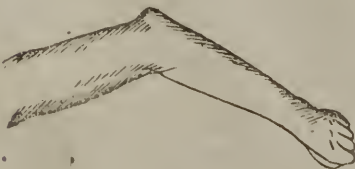
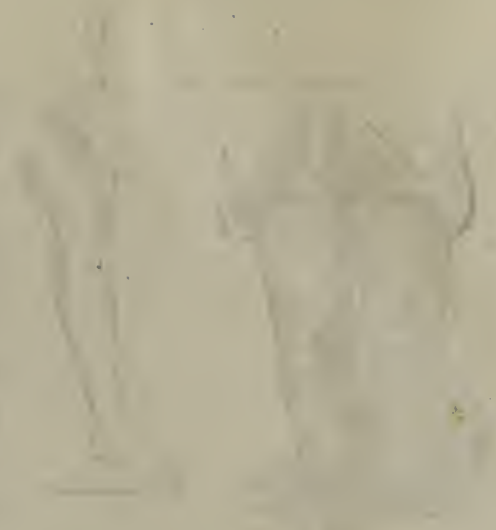


Fig. 12 represents a contracted Arm, which is as readily cured as that of the leg, and requires very similar treatment.



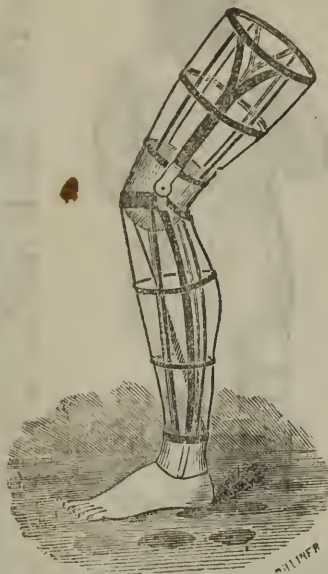


# JOHN F. ORD,

SUCCESSOR TO THE FIRM OF

## YERGER & ORD,

Patentees and Manufacturers of the Metallic Skeleton Artificial Leg,  
Ankle Supporter, and Improved Surgical Machinery,  
for the Treatment of Deformities.



THE METALLIC SKELETON LEG is constructed entirely of light *steel* ribs and bands, which, for NEATNESS, STRENGTH, AND DURABILITY, far surpasses the *wooden* or *cork* leg; its arrangement is such that any required weight can be sustained without *injury* to the stump, or inconvenience to the wearer.

Ventilation upon an entirely new principle is avoided, and *ulceration* of the stump is avoided.

Over FIVE HUNDRED of these legs are now in use, which, considering the time it has been introduced, is a *larger* number than can be claimed for any other artificial leg. It has received a number of medals from Scientific Associations, and is recommended by a *majority* of the *principal* surgeons in the United States. The following *opinion* of Professor WM. GIBSON, of the Pennsylvania University, has been endorsed by the leading surgeons of Philadelphia:

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1855.

It affords me great pleasure to certify that the *Metallic Artificial Leg*, invented and manufactured by Yerger & Ord is, in my opinion, *incomparably superior* in every respect to any article of the kind *I have ever seen* in Europe or America.

WILLIAM GIBSON, M. D.,

*Emeritus Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.*

The following report shows conclusively the *opinion* entertained of *this leg* by the well known Surgeons whose names are annexed:

### Report of the Judges, Franklin Institute Exhibition of 1851.

The Committee have performed the duty assigned to them, and herewith respectfully submit their report:

The only objects of comparison presented to them were two Artificial Legs, above described, one of which (No. 3155) has already received a Silver Medal from the Institute; and being composed of soft wood (willow) and iron, is, in the opinion of the Committee, **DECIDELY INFERIOR TO THE PATENT SKELETON LEG**, (No. 3173), the important parts of which are made of steel, so contrived as to increase its strength and durability, without impairing its lightness.

The Committee cannot refrain from expressing their approbation and admiration of the **APPARATUS FOR CLUB FEET**, (No. 3172,) the ingenuity of which has not been surpassed. They recommend the award of the following premiums:

FIRST.—To Messrs. YERGER AND ORD, for their Skeleton Metallic Leg. - - - FIRST PREMIUM.  
SECOND.—To the same, for improvements in Club-Foot Apparatus, - - - SECOND PREMIUM.

PAUL B. GODDARD, M. D.  
L. D. BODDER, M. D.

J. P. BEFHEL, M. D.  
J. H. B. MCLELLAN, M. D.  
J. M. WALLACE, M. D.

In addition to the above *strong* recommendations, over *two hundred* original certificates are on file in the office.

Orders received, and promptly attended to, by

BENJ. C. EVERETT,

No. 14 North Ninth Street.

# PHILADELPHIA

## SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE,



Fig. 1. FRONT VIEW.

No. 14 (Late 4) North Ninth Street, Sixth  
Store above Market, West Side.



Fig. 2. BACK VIEW.

**EXPLANATION.**—Fig. 1: No. 1, B. C. Everett's Improved Premium Shoulder Brace. Is superior to any other now in use, as it expands the Chest in much shorter time, and consequently those habituated to a stooping posture, or those predisposed to Consumption, have been greatly benefited by wearing it. No. 2, Improved Lace Bandage for broken wrist. No. 3, a Lace Bandage, the use of which has been found of great benefit for Ganglion. No. 4, Belt attached to the Shoulder Brace. No. 5, Knee Cap—bandage for dislocation of the knee, weakness, etc. No. 6, Lace Stocking, for varicose or enlarged veins, dropsical swellings, etc. No. 7, B. C. Everett's Improved Bandage for fractured patella. No. 8, Ankle Bandage, for weak and sprained ankles.



## RADICAL CURE FOR HERNIA OR RUPTURE!

No instrument is so safe, certain, and effectual in the cure of Rupture as B. C. Everett's Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, which has been recommended by some of the most eminent Professors of Surgery in the Medical Colleges of Philadelphia, as possessing advantages, over all others, for the relief and cure of Rupture. It is admirably adapted to all classes of individuals—infants not a month old wear it, without being in the least injured by its use.



## SUPERIOR ELASTIC STOCKINGS, ELASTIC KNEE CAPS, ANKLE BANDAGES & ABDOMINAL BELTS.

B. C. EVERETT can confidently recommend to his friends and the public the IMPROVED ELASTIC BANDAGES TO DRAW ON WITHOUT LACING, being convinced that all those who once give them a trial will agree with him in testifying to their great comfort and utility in all cases of Varicose Veins, Gout, Rheumatism, and other Weakness of the Legs. These Bandages are made of India-Rubber Thread, prepared by the process of vulcanizing so as to retain permanently its elasticity; and this thread is afterwards covered with silk or cotton. Being quite porous, they will allow the perspiration to escape freely, by which means the leg is always kept cool and comfortable.

Orders from any part of the United States, Canada, or the West Indies, directed (post-paid) to the Philadelphia Surgeons' Bandage Institute, No. 14 North Ninth Street, will be promptly attended to. Persons sending for a Truss must state the form of the hips—whether narrow, wide, or round; and the condition of their person—whether corpulent or spare in flesh; with the number of inches around the Hips, and the side affected; also, the extent of the protrusion; by so doing they can be fitted perfectly. It is also necessary where Supporters are wanted in cases of Prolapsus Uteri, or Belts for the relief of Tumours, Corpulence, Laxity of the Abdomen, etc. etc

B. C. EVERETT, Principal.



NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE



NLM 04139415 9

ARMY  
MEDICAL LIBRARY